Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3916 — TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894. — THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP .....£ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " .....4 "
" 3 " .....3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....£ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST,
ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. [7

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " .....4 "
" " " 3 " .....3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563

Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.
Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 EQUAL TO ..... $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [940

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED $1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [582

Intimations.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1893.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIA for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th instant will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1894. [1138

THE PHARMACY.

"TANSAN"
"TANSAN"
"TANSAN"

THE NEW JAPANESE TABLE WATER.
Recommended by leading Medical Men in Hongkong and China.

Analytical report by ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., and EDWIN GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., London, shows that it contains 8 per cent. more Iron Carbonate than any water from similar Spas.
"TANSAN" "TANSAN" "TANSAN"
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China:

FLETCHER & Co.,
The Pharmacy,
25, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1894. [28

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HÖCHST a/M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.
Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.
Beware of spurious imitations.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.
Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.
Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.
The Superioress will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1893. [492

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
Ice-House Road.

IS now in a position, in his New and Commodious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore, ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS AND VIEWS
a speciality.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1894. [1000

TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAIN F. H. PLUMMER,
(LATE OF THE PATAGONIAN NAVY.)
THE OLDEST STEVEDORE IN MANILA.
STEVEDORE AND CONTRACTOR.

COALS and all kinds of STORES SUPPLIED on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Manila, 5th October, 1895. [1053

TO SHIPMASTERS.

STEAM WATER-BOAT COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY on shortest notice any quantity of PURE FRESH FILTERED WATER for both DECK and BOILERS.
The only Company in Hongkong exclusively Supplying FILTERED WATER.
Despatch Guaranteed. Call Flag "W."

J. W. KEW & Co.,
18, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [695

PRIVATE BOARD
AND
RESIDENCE.

12, GLENEALY BUILDINGS.

MRS. GILLANDERS.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1894. [752

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1892. [929

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM
MR. J. SALTER AND MESSRS. SLAZENGER,
A NEW STOCK OF THEIR FAMOUS MAKES OF

TENNIS BATS,

IN A VARIETY OF WEIGHTS AND SHAPES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1894. [6

W. BREWER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

W. BREWER has just received a Fine Assortment of JAPANESE HAND PAINTED CARDS.
Also an entirely New Series of CHINESE CARDS.
A Handsome and very appropriate CHRISTMAS BISCUIT to Home Friends,
12 PERMANENT PHOTOGRAPHS of HONGKONG, handsomely bound, $3.50.
SKETCHES in an AROUND SHANGHAI, ILLUSTRATED with PHOTOGRAPHS, and handsomely bound.
BOXES of JAPANESE NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES, charmingly designed.
A Large Assortment of CHRISTMAS CARDS from all the best makers.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [675

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KREMLIN" A. B. C. Code. | TELEPHONE, No. 32.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM $5.00 PER DAY.
HYDRAULIC LIFT TO ALL FLOORS.
The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH Conveys PASSENGERS and BAGGAGES to and from all MAIL STEAMERS.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

HOTEL CHAMBERS.

BOARD AND LODGING
FROM $60 PER MONTH.
ROOMS TO LET on 2ND and 3RD FLOORS, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED.
Apply to
R. TUCKER,
Manager,
[or
R. LYALL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1894. [239

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.
AGENTS FOR:—
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.
PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.
BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.
PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1894. TELEPHONE No. 97. [1195

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the most modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.
COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.
An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.
N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. BRILLY,
PROPRIETOR.
720

Masonic.

ROTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1894. [1203

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY, the 3rd December, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1894. [1234

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly re-decorated, renovated and re-furnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,
(FROM NOVEMBER 1ST TO MARCH 31ST).

One person, per day	$2.50	to	$ 3.00
One person, per month	$55	to	60.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day			5.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month	$100	to	105.00
Married couple (occupying two rooms) per month	$110	to	120.00
Extra Bed-room, per month			20.00

For further particulars, apply to
MANAGER,
New Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1894. [933

BAY VIEW HOTEL.
"RAMSGATE" OF HONGKONG,
(On Shau-ki-wan Road.)

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.
To the other attractions of this popular resort BATHING PAVILIONS have been added, and a LAUNCH runs from the NEW PEDDER'S WHARF to BAY VIEW every half-hour after 5 P.M. daily.
Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1894. [643

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.
THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.
TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.
EXCELLENT CUISINE.
SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
856] Proprietor.

THE
ROYAL STAG HOTEL,
(LATE THE STAG HOTEL)
—Established in 1887—
Nos. 148/150, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THIS POPULAR HOTEL has recently been thoroughly renovated and, under new and experienced Management, offers Accommodation at most reasonable rates to BOARDERS and VISITORS, unsurpassed in the Colony.
The BED-ROOMS are Commodious and Comfortably FURNISHED, with HOT, COLD and SHOWER BATHS, and in addition to a WELL APPOINTED BAR, with GRILL-ROOM attached, there are DINING, BILLIARD and SMOKING ROOMS, with every convenience.
The CUISINE is in able and experienced hands, and only the best brands of WINES, SPIRITS and MALT LIQUORS are kept.
For terms, &c., apply to
THE MANAGER,
Royal Stag Hotel.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1894. [1148

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash, Terms:—

Breakfast ... per meal	$0.75	... per Month		$18
Tiffin ..... "	$0.75	... "		$20
Dinner ..... "	$1.25	... "		$35
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner ...		"		$45
Breakfast and Tiffin		"		$30
Tiffin and Dinner		"		$40

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [1189

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
"AZAMOR,"
Captain P. Gibson, R.N.R., arrived Yesterday (the 25th inst.) from Singapore and will sail for Shanghai and Japan TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.
This Vessel has accommodation for Saloon Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
TATA & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1894. 1213

FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE Company's Chartered Steamer
"ANGERS,"
G. W. Bannister, Commander, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, at 5 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
For Freight, apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1894. [1212

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1894. [1236

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"CATTERTHUN,"
Captain Shannon, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at Daylight.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has large Cooling Chambers, thus ensuring a supply of Fresh Meat, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1894. [1214

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the 6th December.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1894. [1024

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF PEKING" are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.
Goods remaining unclaimed after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

C. L. GORHAM,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1894. [1

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "RADNORSHIRE,"
FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th instant will be subject to rent.
All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th instant, or they will not be recognised.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th instant, at 3 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1894. [1186

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly skilled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [27

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

ILFORD DRY PLATES,

¼, ½, 1/1, 10/8, 12/10,

and are offering the same at popular prices.

SENSITIZED ALBUMENIZED PAPER,

½ pl. in tins.

CHEAP AND RELIABLE.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co., LD.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1894. [3

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Has received by the S.S. *Sydney*, and from other sources the Very Latest Novelties in

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

Comprising:—

JAPANESE and ENGLISH CARDS, hand-painted and of Artistic Designs; JAPANESE VIEWS, VIEWS of HONGKONG and TYPES of NATIVE CHARACTER,

ALSO,

FURTHER SUPPLIES

Ex S.S. *Bombay* and *Canton* of

WHOLESOME CONFECTIONERY AND DELICIOUS SWEETS.

These Shipments include:—

CADBURY'S SPECIAL CREMES,
PATE D'APRICOTS, JORDAN ALMONDS,
CARAMELS, PRALINES,
CHOCOLATE, OYSTERS,
DESSERT CHOCOLATE,
BUTTER SCOTCH, ALMOND ROCK,
EVERTON TOFFEE, ASSORTED TOFFEE,
FRY'S CHOCOLATES,
MIXED BONBONS, NOUGAT,
TANGERINE, BISBURTS,
ORANGE PASTE, ROLLS,
&c., &c., &c.

together with

FANCY BOXES,

which are very suitable for Seasonable Presents for LADIES and CHILDREN.

AND

FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CONCERVES,

from the very best Parisian Houses including:—

FRUIT JELLIES, PARISIENS,
CRYSTALLISED APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
GREENGAGES, &c.,

in large Assortment.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [5

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'Clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic address:—"Telegraph," Hongkong.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

DEATH.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 23rd of November, FREDERICK JOHNSON, late Master of the steamship *Kungpat*, aged 63 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CZAR AND THE PRINCESS ALICE.

LONDON, November 26th.

The marriage of the Czar of Russia and the Princess Alix has been duly solemnized.

In his marriage manifesto the Czar remits all arrears of taxes and State loans to the peasantry; reduces the sentences of all undergoing terms of imprisonment and exportation, and sixty-three of the Poles, who were exiled in consequence of the rebellion, have been allowed to return.

(From *China Gazette*.)

[To be taken for whatever they may be worth as they are specially contributed by the Japanese News Bureau.]

STALE NEWS.

TOKYO, November 19th.

One division of the Japanese Army left Kinchiu on the 15th, and the other division of Marshal Oyama's brigade left Ta-lien-wan on the following day for Port Arthur.

NEW PORTS IN KOREA.

The Korean Government has resolved to open two more ports to international commerce in the Peninsula, namely Mokpo (Mopo) in Chullado, and Choo-yong (Kyoko-gen) on the Tatung river.

MORE NEWSPAPER VICTORIES.

November 21st.

Official reports have been published here showing the progress of the First Army, under Marshal Yamagata, in Manchuria. A detachment of that army attacked the Chinese entrenched position at the town of Hsiu-yen on Sunday the 18th inst. The strength of the defending force was reported to be 20,000, but after some three hours' resistance, the Chinese deserted their positions and fled towards the north-west. Five guns were amongst the trophies.

Hsiu-yen is a large town situated at some distance from the west branch of the Ta-yang river, and is about forty miles from Feng-hwong-cheng and about eighty-five from Newchwang.

(Special to *Shanghai Mercury*.)

JAPANESE BLUFF.

YOKOHAMA, November 21st, 11.35 a.m.

An official telegram from Admiral Ito has been received, dated Ta-lien-wan, November 18th, stating that the principal Chinese fleet, with four gunboats, are inside Wei-hai-wei, and that for two days the Japanese fleet made every effort to induce them to come out; but it was fruitless, so the Japanese fleet returned to Ta-lien-wan, leaving a portion of the fleet to watch Wei-hai-wei.

THE JAPS.

CHEFOO, November 22nd.

The whole of the Japanese fleet is at Ta-lien-wan. The Japanese troops are marching south of Port Arthur. News of an attack is expected soon.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, November 7th.

The Chinese silver loan of ten million taels, at seven per cent., which was placed here was considerably covered.

A well attended meeting of merchants and manufacturers took place at Manchester to-day. A resolution was passed for the establishment of a Cotton Market as well as a Cotton Association in Manchester. The Managing Director of the Manchester Ship Canal Company announced that the Company was prepared to accept tenders from India by telegraph for the direct shipping of piece-goods from Manchester to India.

NEW YORK, November 7th.

The Tammany Hall Democrats were utterly defeated by their opponents here; the cry being "Municipal Corruption." Owing to the success of the Republicans at the polls their majority in the House of Representatives will now exceed the Democrats' and the Populists' combined by fifteen.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 8th.

The remains of the late Emperor Alexander were, on Tuesday evening, conveyed in torch-light from the Imperial Palace to the Church in Livadia. In weird but solemn procession were the Emperor Nicholas, the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Sergius and Paul, the Prince of Wales, and several members of the Imperial Family, high Civil, Military and Naval officers and dignitaries of the Orthodox Church, who arrived from various places to take part in the obsequies. The body lay in state the whole of yesterday at the Church and was visited by a large number of local inhabitants and people from Yalta and the surrounding districts. A most imposing procession was again formed yesterday from the Church to the pier and the body was taken and placed on board a man-of-war to be conveyed to Sevastopol.

After lying in state at Sevastopol the remains of the deceased Emperor will be transported to Moscow where also it will lie in state for a day or two. From Moscow the body will be conveyed to St. Petersburg.

On arrival at the capital it will probably be taken to the old fort on the Neva and will lie in state before burial at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul where the remains of Peter the Great and successive Sovereigns of Russia, except Peter II, are buried.

Masses for the repose of the soul of the late Emperor will be said in the Orthodox churches and chapels in the Crimea. During the three days' ceremonies in that peninsula the State will give dinners to the poor at each stopping-place of the body *en route* to St. Petersburg. Immense precautions have been adopted by the authorities throughout the route.

PHILADELPHIA, November 8th.

A full return of the elections which have now come to hand show that the Republican majority in the House of Representatives will be fully one hundred.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 11th.

The remains of the Czar reached Moscow to-day by train, being escorted throughout the journey by the Emperor Nicholas and several Imperial and Royal personages. The body was received at the station by the clergy, the Grand Dukes of Russia, and the Generals and high Civil and Military functionaries. The clergy recited the prayers of the Church, and the coffin was then placed on a hearse and taken to the Cathedral in the Kremlin amid muffled peals of bells. Numerous Churches and Chapels in the Moscow streets *en route* were draped with black, with mourning arches ornamented with shields, escutcheons, and flags. The procession, slowly winding its way, presented a grand and solemn spectacle. The procession to the Cathedral lasted two hours. The coffin was, on its arrival at the Cathedral, removed from the hearse and placed in the centre of the Chapelle Ardente, where the body now lies in state.

LONDON, November 13th.

The *London Gazette* contains a declaration to the effect that the duty of the Siamese Buffer State Commission is merely to examine the limits of the intermediary zone, and not to delimitate a neutral region in the vicinity of the Mekong. Mr. Scott is gazetted as head of the Commission.

The Marchioness of Queensberry has obtained a divorce. The proceedings were conducted *in camera*.

The book of the week is the autobiography of the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, a well known member of Parliament until his appointment as Governor of Ceylon in 1872, a post he resigned in 1877.

RANGOON, November 13th.

It is reported that Lord William Beresford, who arrived in India on November 3rd to take over the management of the Patiala stable for a short time, is engaged to the Duchess of Marlborough.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill arrived from the Straits to-day.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French gunboat *Lutin* was at Foochow on the 23rd instant.

ANALYSTS say that butter is the most nutritious article of diet and that bacon comes next.

A WRITER in *Health* on "Fruit in its Relation to Health," says: "Of all fruits, apple is King, with the grape as Queen."

MR. J. Barrett, Minister Resident to Siam for the United States, was received in audience by the King at Bangkok on the 15th inst.

THE present title Holiness, as applied to the Pope, dates only from the Fourteenth century. Before that time it was used by Kings and Emperors.

WE are informed by the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Co. that the steamer *Salaste*, with the next French mail, left Saigon for this port at noon yesterday.

THE Pèiyang squadron was at Wei-hai-wei on the 21st inst. Divers had gone down to ascertain what damage had been done to the *Chènyuen* through her running aground.

THE local Chinese authorities in Shanghai report that the Japanese attacked Weihaiwei on the 19th and 20th with 17 men-of-war, but after two days' fighting they were repulsed, with heavy losses.

BEYOND the Doctor's Care—Doctor (shaking his head)—Well, my dear sir, I can do nothing more for you. Patient—Wh-a-at? Good gracious, doctor! Doctor—No, really my friend, you are in perfect health.

AN Imperial decree was issued at Peking on the 20th instant commanding all Generals to keep strict discipline over their soldiers, and to decapitate on the spot any man attempting to take things by force from the people.

THE French cruiser *Forfait*, 739 tons, Capt. Delort, which left Saigon on the 22nd inst., arrived here this morning. Her armament consists of 15 14-c.m. three-ton guns. She steams at the rate of 13·44 knots per hour.

THE Nanking correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* states that Chang Chih-tung has been ordered to Peking, and will be succeeded at Nanking by Yan Chang-chün, Viceroy of the Shên-Kan provinces and a native of Hunan.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary of the 14th inst. says:—"There is consternation among the officers of the China Merchants' steamers recently transferred to the German flag, as two officers in one steamer were yesterday replaced by Germans.

THE *J. B. Say*, a vessel rendered notorious in connection with the Franco-Siamese troubles, was sold at auction in Bangkok on the 14th inst. for ticals 6,500, at which price Messrs. Andersen & Co. secured the old craft after a spirited competition.

LIU PING-CHANG, Viceroy of Szechuan, is reported to have been ordered to Peking and will be succeeded by Tan Chung-lin, Viceroy of the Min-Chê provinces, who in turn will be succeeded by Pien Pao-chüan, who retired from the Governorship of Honan in 1886.

THE British steamer *Talchiow*, Captain H. Deans, which arrived here from Bangkok to-day, encountered a very strong north-east monsoon in the China Sea, notwithstanding which this well-known Scottish Oriental liner completed the run up in a trifle under eight days.

WE learn from the North-Nogh that Mr. Moorhead, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, had gone to see Viceroy Chang Chih-tung at Nanking. The visit is said to be in connection with the Wuchang Cotton Mills which, it is stated his Excellency wants the Customs to finance.

THE British steamer *Diamond*, Capt. Ellis, which, as stated in our columns recently, was disabled while *en route* to Hongkong from Singapore, having had the defects in her machinery made good, came out of Kowloon Dock at noon to-day, under orders to leave for Kobe to-morrow morning.

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

March	"Gebersdorf"	Meisel.
Overture	"Le Renneur de Postes"	Adam.
Reminiscences of Benedict		F. Godfey
Valse	"Nie D'Amore"	Waldteufel
Selection	"Rip Van Winkle"	Planquette
Polka	"Flying Mounts"	Bucalossi.

THE *Chefoo Express* reports that the ironclad *Chènyuen* was seriously damaged by striking a rock when returning to Wei-hai wei, which doubtless accounts for the sensational telegram sent from Shanghai to London and London to Hongkong, etc., by the enterprising if grossly inaccurate Reuter, that Commodore Lin, who was in command of the *Chènyuen*, has committed suicide.

THUS the Bangkok *Times* of November 17th:—"We apologise to our readers for having devoted so much space in this issue to exposing certain misstatements which have appeared in a local contemporary. In doing so we have been influenced entirely by what we conceive to be our duty to the public, and as a reply to the many enquiries which we have received as to these matters." The local contemporary referred to is the *Siam Observer*. If the *China Sea* could only be deported from Hongkong to Bangkok, the *Times* would have a chance of apologizing to its readers for having devoted so much space to exposing certain misstatements which have appeared in a local contemporary. [illegible]

THE news received in Shanghai on the 21st inst. that Siuyen has been taken by Marshal Yamagata, shows (says the *N. C. Daily News*) that a part at least of the Japanese First Army is marching westward towards Newchwang. Siuyen is a departmental city situated in 40.30 N. lat. and 123.20 E. long.

THE entirely new programme at Harmston's Circus last night, introducing the famous Aldean Family, proved a great success and was thoroughly appreciated by all present. It will be repeated to-night, when we hope to see a large audience. A detailed notice of this really first-class entertainment will appear in our next issue. To-morrow night a special attraction will be the China ponies' jumping contest, for which sporting event the fiery and untamed Killiecrankie (late Chesnuts) possesses an undeniable chance of earning undying fame.

THE Chefoo special correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* writes on the 20th inst. as follows:—"In reply to your telegram I assure you Port Arthur was not taken up to yesterday. There was fighting between the Chinese and Japanese about twenty miles from Port Arthur. The Japanese are reported to have fallen back towards Ta-lien-wan. The Chinese losses are said to be about 100, whilst the Japanese are reported to have lost about 300; but these reports are from Chinese sources. The Chinese are said to have captured ten prisoners.

A WRITER in the New York *World* says:—Salad is laxative, hence its value after heavy dinner courses. Cheese is stimulating. People who live well and eat to live consider a dinner without a cube of cheese imperfect. Fruit is aperient in its action. It disagrees only with a diseased or overloaded stomach. Half a pound of grapes or any juicy fruit will digest a big dinner; if it is too big the glutton must bear the consequences. Feeding is a good deal like fire making. The engineer learns to keep a good fire without wasting coal by filling the grate or fuel-holder. There must be room for the circulation of the element of combustion.

THE Melbourne Cup, a handicap of 5000 sovs., second horse to receive 1000 sovs. and the third 500 sovs. out of the stakes, was run at Flemington on November 6th and resulted as follows:—

Mr. F. W. Purches' ch. h. Patron, 4 yrs., 9st. 3lb ..... H. G. Dawes 1
Mr. J. Paterson's br. h. Devon, 5 yrs., 7st 12lb ..... G. Robson 2
Mr. W. R. Wilson's b. m. Nada, 4 yrs., 9st ..... H. Morrison 3

There were 28 runners, and the winner, starting at the remunerative odds of 25 to 1, won cleverly by a short length, a similar distance separating second and third. Time (distance two miles) 3 min. 31 secs.

THE *Chefoo Express* of the 19th says:—News reached Chefoo on Saturday night from the American Mission in Tungchow that a great many soldiers had accumulated at that place and were taking up a very threatening position. Serious troubles were feared and assistance was asked as only three male members of the Mission were in Tungchow at the time, the others having gone to Weihien and the other Mission stations. The U. S. S. *Baltimore* left suddenly yesterday morning, leaving behind some of her officers, who were ashore at the time. Her destination is unknown, but it is presumed that on receiving the above news, she has at once proceeded to Tungchow.

THE latest victim of mud-headed officialdom is Captain Hugh Craig, of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s popular steamer *Menmuir*, who for dropping his mud-hook accidentally over the telegraph cable that connects the island of Hongkong with the suburb of Kowloon, in September last, was fined by Mr. H. E. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning, at the instance of Inspector Corcoran, the paltry sum of five dollars. If this sort of thing is not carrying the law to extremes we should like to know what it is. Surely the ends of justice would have been met by the Captain being cautioned in the usual way—even if that were necessary—instead of being made a public spectacle of, put to the expense of engaging a lawyer, and then fined a nominal sum, which meant nothing! Making British justice ridiculous is a fine art in Hongkong.

WE take the following from the *Chefoo Express* of November 19th:—We are unable to satisfy our readers as to the question whether Port Arthur is now really taken by the Japanese or not. Up to the 16th inst. the Japanese had not yet attacked the place, but the Port Arthur forts had several times fired at Japanese torpedo boats coming within their range. There are reasons to believe that the Chinese are still in possession of Port Arthur and intend to keep it as long as possible. The Chinese fleet returned to Wei-hai-wei on the 16th inst. The Japanese fleet after having remained a few days at Talienwan paid a visit to Wei-hai-wei and has since been steaming to and fro between Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. Yesterday and to-day columns of smoke have been observed on the horizon and nearly every steamer reports having met some of the Japanese war vessels outside Chefoo, at Port Arthur and at Wei-hai-wei; it is evident that they are watching the two latter places closely. On the 15th inst. twenty-four Japanese transports were discharging troops, etc., at Talienwan.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE "JUMNA."

The British troopship *Jumna*, Captain D. Campbell, which left Southampton for Hongkong on the 13th ultimo, arrived here this morning with a detachment of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade and a large quantity of naval and military stores. Among her passengers are Lieutenants G. N. Salmon and E. D. Power, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, O.S.D.; Major C. E. Jervis and Lieut. H. F. E. Lewin, R.A., Lieut. P. T. Denis de Vitré, R.E.; Captain F. M. St. Aubyn, Rifle Brigade, who embarked at Queenstown; Major Magrath, Major and Mrs. Purchase, Surgeon-Major O'Sullivan, Lieut. Paul and four children, Lieutenants Mathew, Dawson and Buzzard, Mrs. Combe, wife of Captain E. S. Combe, O.S.D., the family of Captain A. S. Welman, A.S.C., who embarked at Malta, and 573 men, 20 women and 25 children. Among those embarked at Southampton were the 12th and 35th Companies of the Southern Division of the Royal Artillery, a Company of the Royal Engineers and sixty members of the Ordnance Store Department, Army Pay and the Medical Staff Corps.

Two hundred and forty men of the Rifle Brigade, and one hundred and twenty men of the Royal Artillery will be quartered at the forts on Stonecutters' Island, the 12th Company of the same branch of the Service will be attached for duty at the Ly-ee-mun Pass forts, and the rest of the new arrivals will be quartered at the Royal Artillery barracks in Queen's Road East.

The *Jumna* will sail for Queenstown on the 7th proximo, taking away time-expired men of the Royal Artillery and other branches of the Military Service.

THE WINGLOK STREET OUTRAGE.

THE MARAUDERS IN THE POLICE COURT.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. H. E. Wodehouse presiding, Au Chun, 28, Li Fong, 31, Ip Sam, 27, Pun Fuk, 50, and Pun Chu, 27 years of age, who are charged "(*a*.) With others not in custody, being armed, and unlawfully did enter house No. 56, Winglok Street and steal therefrom $740, a silver watch and chain and one silk coat, aggregating in value $765; (*b*.) Unlawfully did kill and murder a certain Chinese male adult; (*c*.) Unlawfully did shoot police constable Amer Singh (No. 575) with intent to do him grievous bodily harm on the 22nd instant at Victoria in this colony" were brought up on remand, and the following additional evidence was led:—

Chung Sam, residing at No. 56, Winglok Street, said, on the 22nd instant shortly after 7 p.m. he was on the first floor, above the shop, writing letters. After he had finished writing he went down stairs with the intention of giving a coat to his servant to wash when he was stopped at the bottom of the stairs by a man, who pointed a revolver at him and said "I have come to make my fortune, if you call out I will shoot you dead." He then took hold of his *queue* and tied him to eight or ten of his *fokis* who were already made fast in the shop. He recognized the third prisoner as the man who tied him up, but not the man who afterwards searched him for the key of the safe. He saw altogether six or seven men, three of whom went away out of the back door after they had searched the house. He could not identify any of the men in the dock except the third prisoner. He was not hurt. He did not notice any weapons in possession of the others. The man who pointed the revolver at him had it suspended from his wrist. From the time he went down stairs to the time the men went out at the back door was not above a quarter of an hour. The head master of the shop was upstairs all the time. He did not see him brought down. Saw him afterwards when he was tied by the *queue*. He did not miss any property, neither did he have anything broken open. He saw the chisel (produced) when he went upstairs after the men had gone. It was lying beside a chair on the first floor. He took it down stairs.

Mong Fu, a coolie employed at No. 56, Winglok Street, stated that at 7 p.m. on the 22nd instant he was in the cook-house of the shop, preparing for a bath when he saw some men coming in at the front door. The cook-house was in the middle of the ground floor. The cook was not present, but was near at hand. On seeing the men, and being suspicious, he was going upstairs, but was stopped at the foot of the staircase by a man who pointed a revolver at him. He was taken into the back of the shop and tied by this *queue* to two or three *fokis* who were already tied together. One of the robbers said—"Don't speak or I will kill you." He kept silent. A man kept guard over them for 25 minutes, and then he heard the report of a pistol in the front shop, and saw a man run in at the front door shouting "run away!" The man who was keeping guard over them, when he heard the shouting, ran out of the back door. He saw six or seven men altogether. The man who tied his *queue* had a revolver suspended from his wrist. He recognized that man as the fifth prisoner. He did not notice that any of the other men were armed. He was searched. The man who searched him he recognized as the fourth prisoner. The robber who guarded them was the man who tied them up. That was the fifth prisoner. The men were there at the longest about 25 minutes. He did not actually see them come into the shop, and was mistaken when he said so at first. They were all dressed in ordinary clothes. The fourth prisoner had a lamp. They did not make any noise.

Leung Sui Wong, who also belongs to the shop that was 'held up,' stated that he saw the men come in at the front door. It was a folding door with sliding bars inside, and had horizontal bars about four inches apart in a frame outside, which moved on wheels; when closed it was fastened by a spring, and when open ran along the outside of the wall. When closed it could not be opened by any person outside. On the 22nd inst. it had not been properly closed. He saw 6 or 7 men come in. He did not know whether they closed the door after entering or not, nor how many men went out at the back door. The drawer where the cash-box was had not been broken open, he made a mistake the other day in saying so, for it had only been opened, not broken.

The prisoners did not cross-examine the witnesses.

At this point the hearing was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Chingtu*, Captain R. Jones, with the Australian mail, arrived in harbour to-day. For the following telegrams we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:—

LONDON, October 31st.

A disastrous fire is reported from New York. The conflagration originated in a tenement quarter of the city, and five of these buildings were destroyed. Seven lives were lost in the flames.

A general who holds a command in the Austrian army has been placed under arrest. He is accused of selling plans of fortifications to the Russian authorities. It is asserted he received a million francs for the documents.

A lunatic asylum at Stockholm, the capital of Sweden, has been destroyed by fire. Fifteen of the inmates were burned to death.

The Paris *Gaulois* publishes a rumour to the effect that Italy is planning the seizure of Tripoli.

November 3rd.

The *Westminster Gazette* is publishing a series of articles exposing Mr. Besant's pretensions concerning alleged letters from Mahatmas. The Blavatsky Lodge of Theosophists have considered the matter and have decided to take no action, pending the return of Mrs. Besant to England.

November 6th.

A bomb outrage attributed to anarchists has caused quite a scare in London. A bomb was exploded at No. 2 Tilney-street, Park Lane, but no one was injured. As a result of investigation the police report that the bomb was certainly of the type used by anarchists, and similar to those seized when Polti was captured. The bomb in the present instance was evidently placed in a great hurry, else the house would have been wrecked. It is supposed that the intention of the anarchists was to wreck the residence of Mr. Justice Hawkins, or of Mr. West, of the Home Office, who live in contiguous houses. Immediately on receipt of the news of the outrage the police took all necessary precautions. They closed the street to all persons, but no clue to the perpetrator was obtained. Mrs. Brett, wife of the Hon. R. B. Brett, who lives in No. 2 Tilney-street, had a narrow escape. She stepped over the bomb and had just closed the door when the explosion occurred.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

POST OFFICE 'LIKA JOKA.'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—If, as I have recently seen stated in the local newspapers, a new postal Ordinance has come into force by which only two ounces of newspapers can be posted to Union countries for two cents, you will be doing a kindness to the public by pointing out that the notice at the Hongkong Post Office, which states that four ounces can be posted for the sum named, is only intended officially as a little joke.

Faithfully yours,

A. Z.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1894.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

We are indebted to our Shanghai exchanges for the following items:—

SHANGHAI, November 21st.

The *Latyuen* is out of dock and has joined the fleet.

Native officials here have received news by wire that on the 13th and 17th inst. fourteen Japanese men-of-war appeared off Wei-hai-wei, but kept well out of range, though they fired several shots at the forts. The fleet left on the 18th. Another telegram states that the Japanese Second Army Corps had attacked Lungwotou, 30 *li* from Port Arthur, on the road to it from Talienwan, but were twice repulsed by General Wang.

From private advices from Nanking, we learn that Chang Chih-tung, immediately on assuming charge at Nanking, ordered the larger vessels of the Nanyang Squadron to prepare to leave for the North on short notice. Many of the officers and crew are demurring, on the typical Chinese grounds that they were engaged by the Viceroy of Liang Kiang, and that they did not see the reason why they should fight the battles of the Viceroy of Pechili. The vessels designated will leave during next week.

It is officially stated that Generals Nieh and Lü Pêh-yuan, who are now in charge of the Chinese forces opposing the Japanese First Army—General Sung, the Commander-in-Chief, being on his way to relieve Port Arthur—were attacked by the Japanese at Motienling on the 12th and 13th instant. After a hard fight the Chinese repulsed their assailants, and claim to have driven them back some fifteen miles. Motienling is a high range of hills running N.E. and S.W. to the eastward of the high-road between Fênghuangchêng and Liaoyang, and is about half-way between these two points. General Sung started for Port Arthur on the 10th, with a large force of cavalry and infantry.

The *Yoshino* was seen on the morning of the 11th inst. off Wei-hai-wei steaming slowly about within four miles of the guns on Liukungtao. She was in splendid order and as trim as possible. The news from Port Arthur is not at all encouraging to the Chinese. The Japanese were in full possession of all the forts in Talienwan and Kinchow on the 7th inst. The Chinese abandoned the forts without making any stand to speak of. In some of the forts the guns were loaded and detonators in the vents. Not a single gun was spiked or magazine blown up, but guns, ammunition and stores were all abandoned to the enemy. The Japanese fleet in the short bombardment lost only two killed and fifteen wounded, and the ships were hardly touched. After this our correspondent thinks there is little hope for Port Arthur or the Peiyang squadron, and he gives this news on the authority of the officers of a British man-of-war (the *Severn*) present throughout all the operations. The Japanese had seventeen war vessels, two armed cruisers, a flotilla of twenty torpedo boats, and eighteen transports.

We hear on the best authority from Tientsin that the steamer *Chintung*, Captain Stewart, left Port Arthur at 2 p.m. on Friday last (16th.) She reported that eight war vessels and four torpedo boats were on that date lying in Talienwan, and that the Japanese land forces were then actually attacking the outlying forts at Port Arthur. The latter were offering a vigorous resistance. The *Chintung* took over 140,000 cases of ammunition and landed them safely, finding no difficulty either in entering or leaving the harbour.

Captain John McClure's appointment to the fleet is confirmed; there is some doubt as to his actual title of Vice-Admiral, but none as to his power. When he proceeded to Taku on Friday to leave for the fleet, the crew of the despatch boat refused to go to sea, in consequence of the alarming news of Japanese naval movements in the Gulf, but it was expected that a crew of volunteers would be found on Saturday. As nothing further had been heard it was concluded in Tientsin that he had got away by some means or other.

The Fleet was on the 17th of November roughly ensconced under the guns of Wei-hai-wei, and seventeen Japanese war vessels were supposed to be watching them carefully from the outside; this last item of news was not confirmed.

We hear from native sources in Tientsin that Shêng Taotai is totally discredited in the North. When arrangements were being made last week to ship Kung Taotai back to Port Arthur, Huang Taotai, of the China Merchants', conducted the business. Shêng is said to have shipped 4,000 packages of personal effects from the North to Kiangsu during the last two months.

A telegram was received last night (Nov. 22nd) by the *Hupao* from the North stating that the Chinese had defeated the Japanese at Motienling, Chiulienchêng, and Port Arthur, and had captured a large quantity of stores and provisions.

THE IMPERIAL AUDIENCE.

For the following account of the recent Imperial audience at Peking we are indebted to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*:—

The Imperial audience granted to the French and Russian Ministers took place on Monday last (12th instant) at the Imperial Palace. The Ministers, who were accompanied by the Ministers at present in Peking, entered by the eastern door or Tung-an-mên, where two secretaries of the Tsungli Yamên received them and conducted them to a large hall in the centre of two pavilions where the principal Ministers of State were assembled. Thence they were taken along a raised causeway, each Minister conducted by a prince, to the throne room or hall, where the Emperor was seated on a throne placed on a dais raised five steps above the floor. Before the Emperor was placed a table covered with yellow cloth. The hall was draped with rose silk hangings relieved with yellow cords, and decorated with large chafing dishes and incense burners in cloisonné work. The speech of each Minister, after being read by him, was translated into Chinese by an interpreter; then Prince Kung ascended to the foot of the Imperial throne, and kneeling, translated it to the Emperor in the Manchu tongue. At the back of the Imperial throne was hung a large silk curtain decorated with peacock's feathers, behind which the Empress-Dowager was placed so as to be able to see and hear what took place without being seen. The Emperor is quite, with previous exceptions, [illegible]

brilliancy. Behind the hall of audience were placed a body of troops. Everything was in perfect order and spotlessly clean. The reception took place in the midst of the most profound silence which added to the grandeur and solemnity of the ceremony.

The following is translated from the official *Peking Gazette*: "On Monday last, his Majesty the Chinese Emperor gave audience in the Wen Hua Tien to the following Ministers: American, Russian, British, French, Belgian, Swedish, and Acting Minister for Japan (?)." The Italian Minister, Signor Bardi, who was at Chefoo, was unable to reach Peking in time for the audience.

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 19th inst. states that a letter received at Shanghai from Peking dated the 13th is to the effect that the Foreign Representatives were received in audience by the Emperor on the 12th in a building *near* the palace, situated in the Forbidden City, but not in the palace itself. The letter of the Netherlands' Minister, who was compelled by illness to be absent, was presented for him by Prince Kung. All is now perfectly quiet at Peking. The probability now is, it is added, that China will sue directly to Japan for peace, and not ask any more for the intervention of any foreign Power.

NANKING.

("N. C. DAILY NEWS" CORRESPONDENT.)

Nanking, November 21st.

It is reported here on good authority that our new Viceroy, Chang Chih-tung, is not to remain with us. It is said that some time ago he submitted a memorial to the Emperor regarding the present war in which he set forth very clearly that the Chinese troops as at present armed would never be able to cope with the Japanese. The paper is said to have contained over three hundred items, among which was a recommendation that the army should be re-organised on western principles. As an answer the Emperor summoned him to Peking to undertake the reforms which he suggested. He will probably enter into full sympathy with Major von Hanneken in his plans, and it is to be hoped that his sound advice, his enterprising spirit, and unquestioned patriotism may be able to redeem the Government in some measure from the foul disgrace which the shameless corruption and cowardice of its chief officials have brought upon it. The vacancy which will be created here by his going is to be filled by the transfer from Kansu of H.E. Governor Yang, who was once before suggested for this post.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENTSIN, November 19th.

Major von Hanneken has been away for several days, making further arrangements in the military and naval matters committed to him. Though he did not see the Emperor, he was able to consult with Prince Kung and the members of the Tsungli Yamên, and that is all any one can manage to do.

The rumours as to the capture of Port Arthur still continue. It seems from the latest report that the Japanese troops have marched on from Talienwan, and are now making a slight attack on the port in the rear. The foreigner to whom was committed the management of the mines and explosives has left for Chefoo. In all probability the forts will be taken, with all the large supply of provisions, ammunition and guns.

The Viceroy Li is still to retain his position and is not to be succeeded by Viceroy Liu, who would be rather useless, judging from his actions at Nanking. The Viceroy here may have bad men around him, and been hoodwinked both by natives and foreigners, but he has done better than any one else, and is not the man to be turned down just now.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE PROPER STUDY.

In the *Essay on Man* Pope tells us that

"The proper study of mankind is man."

This line is often quoted thus—the *noblest* study of mankind is man. The word noblest is not unsuitable, but for the purpose of this article the genuine word proper will be most convenient. We thus get a title for the article and we get a good catchword for the argument. Man, who has spent much labour in studying the world outside him, has hitherto devoted but little time to acquainting himself with the world of his own body.

Mary Ann was the daughter of a respectable matron, who supported herself by keeping a little shop. One evening in the parlour behind the shop she entertained a small but select circle of friends. There were Mrs. Grocer, Mrs. Butterman and a few other ladies of the neighbourhood. Accidentally the scholastic progress of Mary Ann formed a topic of conversation. The girl had lately been sent to a new school, where physiology was part of the routine. Mary Ann was proud of her acquirements. She discoursed of blood-vessels and of gastric juice and of processes of nutrition. Her select audience were deeply shocked.

Next morning Mary Ann was the bearer of the following epistle:—

"Dear Miss Carpenter,—Please don't let Mary Ann learn anything more about her inside. It isn't any use and, besides, it's rude."

Women nowadays are showing a restlessness under the old conventions. They are on the march towards new ideals. The road where they pass in procession is lined with many spectators. Some of these openly or secretly may be sympathetic to the new movement. But there are those who keep angrily telling each other "It isn't any use and, besides, it's rude."

If the proper study of mankind is man—it behoves us to inquire what precisely is the meaning of *man*. A learned grammarian informs us that "Man is a term embracing woman." We hastily add that the word embracing must have been used in the sense of *inclusion*. If the aforesaid unconscionable term ever takes to embracing with any other meaning, grammar is severely unobservant—and so are we. But the point is that just as in some act of Parliament *he* means *she*, so when we talk of making a study of man it is woman that we delight to study. In *The Princess* the poet Tennyson tells us that

"Woman is not undeveloped man
But diverse"—

Now this is exactly what modern science is saying. Woman has been developing herself along a line which is not the line taken by her lord and master. Possibly that word *master* will shortly become obsolete. We would be understood only to employ it apologetically and with our line of retreat kept open. No existing convention can be quoted as a necessary law for the future. Prejudice or convention gives merely the tangent line—the temporary direction—which the curve of national progress doth for the moment accept. A curve as we know borrows from each successive tangent line an infinitesimal portion of its length. The transition from one tangent line to another is managed with extreme gentleness. Nevertheless each tangent line ceases to direct the curve. It is forgotten—it becomes obsolete.

The geometer may think of a straight line—but nature never keeps a straight course for more than a time infinitesimal. Geometers may draw perfect circles, but nature never draws them. A circle curves round with unchanging rapidity and it ends up just where it began. There is no such cycle in the existing universe. In this world there is never a present which is a mere duplicate of a past.

If we would gather trustworthy information regarding men and women—their similarities and their dissimilarities—our inquiries must range over many ages and over many lands. Civilisation hitherto has been differentiating the two sexes. In other words, the men and the women have been made more contrasting. Viewed from a little distance a Hottentot bridal couple are much more like each other than is the case for a bridal couple in England.

When a man of European race grows to maturity, the proportions of his body—as compared with those at his birth—have been greatly altered. In length his head has only been doubled. His trunk has nearly been trebled. His arms may have been quadrupled. His legs may be fully quintupled. The woman as she grows will show similar changes, but they are not carried quite so far. Thus in structure she remains intermediate between the child and the man.

Usually an English boy is taller and heavier than an English girl—provided that the ages are the same. But between the ages of 12½ years and 14½ years the girl is both the taller and the heavier. Before such a statement as this is confidently put forward, some fifty thousand cases will be examined. The girl attains to puberty earlier than does the boy, and her growth—as she nears her maturity—is correspondingly more rapid.

In the old Greek statuary we have true presentations of the well-developed man. But the Greek sculptor was not equally faithful in his delineation of the woman. Of set design, he altered her hips with a view to alterations in her limbs. Subsequent artists have not condemned the Greek plan—in fact they more or less have done the same. Between the relative claims to beauty of the male and the female, artists have usually been divided. Generally they modify the female form by introducing a little element of the man. For example, we may see depicted an angel who is drawn as essentially feminine. But her arms will be the arms of a boy.

Let a man flex and unflex his naked arm. Then he will notice that the two portions which meet at the elbow are not so set as to be capable of forming one straight line. Similarly let him flex and unflex his leg at the knee. Then he will see that the thigh and the lower leg are really set at an angle. In other words, even the most perfectly made man is a little knock-kneed. Now in woman this characteristic is greatly intensified. Frequently the artist refuses to recognise this feature—so he narrows the hips and he alters the whole shape of the limbs. Thus Tintoret gave to his women a long, straight leg mostly borrowed from the other sex.

A man has one style of running. A woman has a different style. The small-hipped savage woman does not show the difference as much as does the large-hipped woman of Europe. Moreover, in the latter case the difference is occasionally accentuated by some fashionable absurdity of dress.

Among natural functions that need not be altered by the process called civilisation, we may reckon the function of breathing. The Australian savage has not in the manner of his breathing wandered at all from the pristine simplicity of nature. As his lungs alternately fill and empty, the regions round his navel have a cyclical rise and fall. These appearance are equally reproduced in the youthful Regent Street dandy and in the university athlete.

The wife of that Australian savage gives her evidence in the same direction. But it is otherwise with the lady of modern Europe who wears a tight corset. Nature being disallowed, the natural movements create others that are artificial. In the man we see hardly any movement in the breasts during the process of breathing. But in the civilised and fashionably dressed woman of Europe the movements are almost entirely of the breasts. It must be admitted that in this respect mere nature looks less picturesque than art.

As to the evil of the corset from a medico-athletico point of view, the evidence is indeed overwhelming. But charming is the service which that machinery performs in revealing a new home for the sigh. Were the sigh to be born some ten inches lower, its tender romance were gone. We must, however, remember that such notions are really entirely modern.

Some ancient peoples have placed the seat of love in the stomach. Even in the Bible we do not read of tender hearts, but of bowels of compassion. We should not in these days consider that an emotion of love was poetically treated if it was likened to a process of digestion. Later on the tender feeling was supposed to be located in the liver. A girl of that period would see the exquisite beauty of the couplet.

"Softly he murmured by the river
Fair Maud accept this hand and liver."

But the girl of our own times would probably reason as follows:—"The hero is an elderly Nabob. He has just returned from the East. His fortune is greatly enlarged—so also is his liver. He will need careful nursing and Maud is invited to undertake that duty."

This only shows how careful we should be—when we are writing poetry—to have our language quite up to date.

The British Public are now in a fever of impatience for the long-promised volume of my poems. In one of the new pieces will be found these lovely lines:—

Oh speak the word before we part,
Be Mistress of this throbbing heart

In later centuries my poems must still be all the rage. But by that time the heart will be recognised as merely a pumping machine. It will cease to be the head-quarters of the little blind god. Thus the much-instructed physiological Fanny of the future would comment on those lines somewhat as follows:—"Why, the poor dear gentleman is subject to palpitations. Really he should not be allowed to marry."

My publisher's descendants will no doubt carry on the business. They must employ some poetical gentleman to revise my poems and that beautiful couplet must have its thought restated. On reflection we come to see that poetry is something like theology. Now and then each is the better for just a little resetting. The fact is that from age to age as science grows and as literature grows, our standards of truth and our standards of refinement become more elevated—more exacting.

In early times all domestic manufactures were in the hands of the women. In those days the arts were merely practical—they were not what we now call artistic. By and by the arts passed into the hands of men and at once the artistic faculty was awakened. It cannot, however, be inferred that essentially the man is more artistic than the woman. For whereas the woman simply made pottery or other articles for the use of her own immediate family, the man undertook to manufacture in large quantities for the use of a village or the tribe. Thus it may have been simply the specialisation of his industry that caused the artistic faculty to appear. Even up to the present day a man specialises more readily than does a woman.

In dramatic art women have more than equalled men. But hitherto in all other forms of art men have unquestionably led the way. Still it is not impossible that after a few more hundred or thousand years women may in other branches of art succeed in coming level with men. Science cannot recognise the absolute inferiority of the female sex—for any particular industry—until it is quite certain that the opportunities given to women have been fully equal to those given to men.

The mere fact that it is the woman who bears children and that on her devolves the chief part of their nurture and protection and training during the early years of their lives, this alone severely handicaps the woman if she strives to attain to that excellence in any branch of art or of knowledge which her husband with facility may reach.

Nevertheless women on the whole are becoming more intelligent—more fit to be true companions to men. During their farther progress onward and upward many social conventions may have to be broken and much hard prejudice shattered.—A. Ewbank, in *Indian Engineering.*

THE MODERN STEAMER.

What may be the ocean passenger steamer of the future is indicated by a certain letter received by the Postmaster-General of England in relation to the ocean mail service. It contemplates a steamer of six hundred feet long, to attain a speed of fifty miles an hour, to carry only passengers, mail, and light packages. It is claimed that a steamer of this speed could go from England to Halifax in two and one-half days and to reach New York only a few hours additional would be necessary. The true ocean express steamer would probably be of a similar type to this. As no heavy cargo would be carried, the vessel could be built on the lines of a yacht. And, if her hull were given up almost entirely to engines and coal, a very high speed might be maintained even under adverse weather conditions. It seems as if there must be in the near future some modification of the very fast steamers of the present time. It may be said that aside from specially advertising the lines to which they belong they have proved themselves a losing venture. Besides, in the case of certain of the very latest of them, at least six months of the year they are out of commission. The cost of repairs and general renovation before going into active service again is considerable. Although they are most beautiful creations, it is a question whether it will be deemed a wise course hereafter to continue to build them to run just for the accommodation of strictly first-class travel which is practically what is being done now.

There is a great deal more pleasure than profit in following out this course. And it is to be doubted whether the satisfaction felt in the possession of a record-breaker compensates for its non-paying qualities. It may be that it does, but it seems much the same as an ownership in a fast horse, that is kept not for racing but simply because of its beauty and speed—it is the sense of gratification arising from possession. Certainly it gives distinction to the owning line.

Is not competition becoming so very keen in the ocean carrying trade generally as eventually to force the present type of passenger-cargo boat out of the trans-Atlantic trade? This seems the more probable because in the near future our commercial relations with foreign countries will be very much closer than they are now. This will necessitate better ocean mail facilities, and this demand is bound to be met in some satisfactory way. Under present conditions of cabling—the expense and the liability to error in the transmission of messages—it must continue to be largely supplemented by letter. To forward the mail quickly enough to meet the growing demands of commerce, is the problem to be solved in the near future. That the British Government should own and run mail steamers, was one of the propositions contained in the letter before mentioned. That this letter was written at all seems to show that the matter of quick ocean mail service in connection with the purely express passenger steamer, independent of any particular consideration of the public demand for quicker transit simply as such, is beginning to be given much thought. It is hardly probable that England would interfere in any way with the Atlantic passenger trade. But what might occur would be the offering of a sufficiently high compensation to make it an object for steamer lines to try the experiment of running a purely passenger and mail express steamer. The present seems an auspicious time for the appearance of such a boat. The biggest ocean steamers are rather too expensive luxuries at the present cost of running them, and it must before long be decided whether to build them pays under the conditions of the passenger and freight carrying trade. If greater speed is sought it must be found either in a steamer of much larger size than any now afloat, or the cargo carrying feature of the vessel must be given up and one of smaller dimensions and finer lines be adopted. The quicker trips would greatly stimulate passenger traffic, and without doubt prove a profitable venture and at the same time offer a solution of shortening trans-Atlantic voyages.—*N. Y. Maritime Register.*

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Belgian Clericals will control the Senate.

Berlin's 1,800,000 people only have 30,000 houses.

Another Arctic relief expedition is to start from London.

London and Berlin are to be connected by telephone *via* Brussels.

A London woman makes a good living by breaking in new shoes.

The latest hygienic craze in Paris is the use o porous glass for windows.

A French specialist has discovered that strychnine will cure alcoholism.

France is making active preparations to send 15,000 soldiers to Madagascar.

Soap was an unknown article in Korea until introduced by the French missionaries.

Chili proposes to raise a $10,000,000 loan in order to convert its currency to a gold basis.

The King of Spain is learning to ride a bicycle with the assistance of two attendants.

An English paper remarks that in American politics the barl has superseded the log cabin.

Austria's expenditure for next year is estimated at $219,600,000, and the income at $220,460,000.

German and English merchants in Argentina are said to be intriguing against American trade.

There has been an almost complete clearance of Japanese from London. Only the diplomatic body remain.

Nearly 60,000 acres have been reclaimed in Ireland during the past year from bog and marsh lands.

Deposits of saltpetre that promise to be the most valuable in existence have been discovered in Cape Colony.

Five thousand tons of tin plate are said to have been loaded at Swansea, Wales, for shipment to America.

In Hungary the Prince Primate has warned the clergy to confine themselves to their calling and leave politics alone.

Football has made its way so far in Germany that a Frankfort team has just visited England. It plays the Rugby game.

At Leeds there is an electric clock which has been continually ticking since 1840. Its motive power is natural electricity.

Alma Tadema and Sir John Millais received diplomas of honor, and Burne Jones a first-class medal, at the Antwerp Exhibition.

After many years' delay the spire of the Cathedral at Ulm has been finished recently. It is said to be the highest in Europe.

President Casimir Perier's late tour of France was made in a carriage so high that no hand could reach him with a dagger-thrust.

A bill providing for a monopoly by the State of the refining and sale of spirits has been introduced into the Austrian Reichsrath.

One effect has come from the new tax on inheritance in England. Instead of bequests, gifts are being made while the donor is alive.

English occulists are intensely interested in the case of a Manchester weaver whose eyes magnify objects to fifty times their natural size.

On the charge of being engaged in a Nihilist conspiracy, thirty students in the Technological Institute of St Petersburg were arrested recently.

Mohammedan widows find it difficult to remarry. An association to assist them in finding husbands has been organized in Turkey.

In 1893 there was an increase of 10 000 horses and mules in Ireland and a decrease of 71,863 cattle and 316,205 sheep. Pigs increased 236,893.

In France 148,000 families have claimed exemption from certain taxes recently voted by the Government, on account of having seven or more children.

An Indian carpet, weighing three tons, and made by the prisoners in the Agra gaol for Queen Victoria, has just been received at Windsor Castle.

Twenty-five miles of the Congo Railroad, forming the first section between Matange and Kenge, are now completed. The work has cost $100,000 a mile.

The poverty of Venice is notorious. Baedeker says that a fourth of its inhabitants are paupers. Yet to-day 48,000,000f. in gold lies in the coffers of one of its banks alone.

A picture of the Queen of Madagascar in the *Pall Mall Budget* shows a fine intelligent face, of a rather sad expression, and features less African than Brazilian in look.

The Khedive of Egypt has sent Composer Strauss a pair of giraffes as a jubilee present. He might better have sent an elephant, with something handsome in its trunk.

The picturesque bridge of Kehl, which makes a road across the Rhine by means of forty-four boats moored side by side, will shortly disappear. A new stone bridge will replace it.

Behanzin's crown, from Dahomey, has just been placed in the anthropological collection in the Louvre. It is of burnished copper, garnished with precious stones, and is of colossal size.

The Witwatersrandt mines in South Africa have recently been examined by an official expert from Germany, and he estimates that they contain about 90,000 000 ounces of gold.

"Germanicus," a well-informed writer in a German paper, states that two defeats in the Mediterranean would break the power of England in that quarter and overthrow her dominion in Egypt.

Professor Virchow, the German scientist, believes Dr. Behring's diphtheria serum exercises a strong protective effect for weeks, but that it remains to be seen whether the effect is permanent.

The Eiffel tower is to be removed from Paris to Baltimore at a cost of $500,000, and set up in the latter city as an ornament and speculative enterprise connected with the Fair to be held there in 1897.

England has the advantage of other nations in safety of railroad travel. In 1893 not a single passenger of the 40,000,000 conveyed during the first six months of the year was killed while travelling on a train.

The *France Militaire* says that the French and Spanish Governments have agreed to the boring of two railway tunnels through the Pyrenees to connect the two countries at Saint Chiron and at Oloron.

Trabuco, who was implicated in the Orisini conspiracy and condemned to imprisonment for life, but who was released by the Commune, has started from Antwerp on a tour of the world. Trabuco is now seventy.

Since the assassination of M. Carnot, the cutler at Cette who sold the dagger to the murderer has, it is said, been inundated with orders for weapons of similar pattern and size to that used on the fatal night at Lyons.

The Paris *Revue Scientifique* prints statistics of the loss of life in railroad accidents, according to which Russia and not—as has hitherto been believed—the United States is the most dangerous country for railroad travellers.

The latest pretender to the "throne" of France is Mohammed-ben-Bourbon. He claims descent from one of the Bourbon princes, who went to Algiers at the time of Louis XIV. He is a cattle-dealer at Bougie, in Algeria.

A library of 500 volumes, including seventy manuscripts of the Tenth and Eleventh, and some with wonderful miniatures of the Fourteenth centuries, was recently discovered in a Franciscan cloister near Reiti, Italy.

The most novel exhibit at the International Exhibition at Amsterdam next year will be an "electro restaurant," which will serve its customers with a complete dinner automatically, and without the assistance of waiters.

The precautions which have been taken for the protection of the President of the French Republic have in no way been relaxed. The police bicycle corps is now used for this service whenever the President drives about Paris.

It is estimated that 12,000,000 tons of coal are used for gas-making annually in England. A train of coal wagons three miles long, each wagon holding a ton, would be required to bring into London the coal for an hour's supply of gas.

At Lucera, in the province of Foggia, Italy, the "Mala Vita" gang, which had been in existence since 1882, has just been broken up. It was an organization bound by oaths to live by robbery. Sixty-eight members have now been sent to prison for terms of from five to ten years.

An amusing scene occurred in Stuttgart the other day. The King's daughter Pauline always goes about in very plain attire. On this occasion she passed a sentinel who did not recognise her and neglected to perform the proper salutations. A sergeant across the street made violent gestures to make him grasp the situation, whereupon the guard said to the Princess, "Say, Miss, the sergeant over there wants to see you."

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Lawyers were known in Babylon 2,300 years B.C.

Insect-eating animals are gradually becoming extinct.

Calif has 484 centenarians, according to her latest census.

The population of the Islands of Japan numbers 41,000,000.

The earliest Greek inscriptions were written from right to left.

The word parliament first appears in the laws of England in 1272.

The land of Mexico is held in feudal tenure by about 7,000 families.

An English print dated 1819 contains a picture of a woman on a tricycle.

The earliest known directory was that of London, published in 1677.

Ink is mentioned in the Egyptian inscriptions about the time of the Exodus.

Owing to the climate it is difficult to hold protected in the City of Mexico.

The tusks of the largest Siberian mammoth ever dug up weighed 869 pounds.

The average height of the men in the Union Army in 1863 was 5 feet 7 inches.

The population of Peru under the Incas was twelve times greater than it is to-day.

An average of five feet of water falls annually over the whole of the earth's surface.

In Italy thirty out of every 10,000 people die by the knife of the hand of the assassin.

Asiatic cholera is the most rapidly fatal thing known to medical science barring the plague.

The height of mountains on the moon can be measured by the shadows they cast on the plains.

Ancient Grecian cities levied a tax on bachelors over twenty years old to compel them to marry.

Under normal circumstances a man throws off two pounds every day in sensible and insensible perspiration.

Our knowledge of the Greeks from historical Greek sources begins with 776 years before the Christian Era.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 310; Russia, 210.

Glass has been traced back 2,000 years before Christ. The British Museum has the oldest piece in the world.

In some Hindu temples in Southern India the collection is taken up by an elephant that goes round with a basket.

If the United States had as great a relative population as Japan it would have a population of 960,000,000 people.

During the last 2,000 years Great Britain has been invaded by foes from over the sea no less than forty-eight times.

There are over 3,000 ancient towers in Sardinia, the object of which no one, from Aristotle down, has ever been able to determine.

A statistician has managed to make the discovery there are 2 173 persons in the world with six fingers on one hand and 431 with seven fingers.

Horseshoes are not known to date back further than the Sixth century. They are found in the tombs of that age throughout Europe, Asia and Africa.

The killed and wounded of both armies at Gettysburg were 32,870. The killed and wounded on the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1893, were 47,739.

Des Moines, the capital of Iowa, stands on the site of Fort Des Moines, a United States post from 1832 to 1837, and then the most remote garrison on the north west frontier.

Savannah has the honor of projecting and building the first trans-Atlantic steamship, which was built and owned in Savannah, was called the *Savannah* and sailed on its first voyage in 1819.

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, for *Rickets, Marasmus* and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following:—"I have tried 'Scott's Emulsion' in cases of wasting in young children, and I am of opinion that it is a valuable preparation in such cases. The children take it and are benefited more, and the good effects are apparent. I consider it far superior to ordinary Cod Liver Oil."—J. MARSHALL, M.R.C.S., &c., 143, Grange Road, Bermondsey, S.E. Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—Chan A Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[*Advt.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

26th November, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.49	29	...	NNE	3	b	...
Tokio	30.28	...	...	...	0	...	...
Nagasaki	30.27	68	40	N	3	c	...
Shanghai	30.26	69	89	NE	2	c	...
Foochow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	30.07	75	64	...	0	...	...
Anghai	30.07	76	...	NNW	2	b	...
Swatow	30.05	73	...	ENE	3	b	...
Canton	30.12	77	69	...	0	o	...
Hongkong	30.09	72	76	ESE	3	o	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	E	4	...	...
Cape Rocks	30.09	...	...	ENE	4	...	...
Macao	30.10	74	85	ENE	2	o	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.99	78	97	NE	3	or	...
Bolinao	29.87	83	77	NW	3	b	...
Manila	29.88	86	58	ENE	1	b	...
Cape St. James	30.09	...	...	NE	7	cm	...

27th November, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.54	16	98	NNE	3	o	...
Tokio	30.19	...	...	NW	1	...	...
Nagasaki	30.26	59	82	NE	2	...	...
Shanghai	30.13	63	92	S	2	o	...
Foochow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	30.09	73	...	N	2	o	...
Canton	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hongkong	30.18	74	71	...	0	o	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	E	4	...	...
Cape Rocks	30.10	...	...	ENE	4	...	...
Macao	30.13	73	77	E	1	o	...
Hoihow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	30.03	72	93	NE	3	or	...
Bolinao	29.95	83	73	SE	1	b	...
Manila	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	30.06	...	...	NE	6	m	...

On the 6th, at 11 a.m. the barometer was falling. Moderate north-east to north winds, with fine weather, prevail.

1.—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2.—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3.—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4.—Direction of the wind to two points. 5.—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6.—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew wet). 7.—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th November, 1894.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.09	30.18	30.21
Temperature	71	74	74
Humidity	76	71	70
Direction of wind	ESE	—	E
Force	3	0	1
Weather	c	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 26th.....73

Lowest open air temperature on the 26th.....67

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 27th November, 1894.

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at Noon, and not as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1894. [1231

To-day's Advertisements.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

WEST POINT—WEST POINT.

ELECTRIC SUCCESS
OF
THE ALDEANS.
THE ALDEANS.

GILL ELDRED'S DOUBLE SOMERSAULT.

THE EXCITING STEEPLECHASE.

The whole forming a Programme that will live in the memory of Man
AS LONG AS THE WORLD GOES ROUND.

TO-MORROW
(WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON,
28TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

Doors open at 2 o'clock, to Commence at 3 sharp.

JUMPING CONTEST FOR CHINA PONIES, POSTPONED UNTIL TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 28TH NOVEMBER.

BOX PLAN at KELLY & WALSH'S, where Seats can be reserved.

ROBERT LOVE,
Manager.

S. RIECH,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 27th November 1894. [1230

TO JOURNALISTS.

AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. Liberal terms to a competent man; no other need apply.

Full particulars as to experience, capacity, and terms to be sent to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th September 1894.

For Sale.

BULL PUPS.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of well-bred ENGLISH BULL and TERRIER PUPS are for SALE.

Apply to

D. KENNEDY,
Causeway Bay.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1894. [1217

FOR SALE.

135 FATHOMS of NEW STUD LINK CHAIN CABLE of 1 9-16ths. inches diameter, with LLOYD'S TEST. The whole or part of it.

Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1894. [1202

FOR SALE.

A FINE COLLECTION OF SPANISH WINES IN CASKS AND BOTTLES.

LIGHT-DRY SHERRIES—Amontillado and Manzanilla at prices varying from $6.50 to $60 per case of 12 Bottles, and $35.00 per quarter cask.

FINE OLD PORT WINE
in quarter casks at $45.00.

SPANISH "VINO TINTO" (Red Wine) in Bottles at $4.50 per dozen, or in quarter casks at $25.00.

VILLA, LOPEZ & Co.,
22, Stanley Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1894. [1225

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

12, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [907

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

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JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January, 1894. [948

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—99 per cent., prem., buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—on £8.0.0. paid up,—$21, sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ld.—Founders' shares, nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—nominal.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ld.—Founders' shares—£5, buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—$125 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$61 per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 185 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$143 per share, sellers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—$77, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—$16 per share, buyers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$175 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$75 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld., $7 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$24½ per share, sales and sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—$66, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—$39, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—$50 sales and sellers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Preference)—£6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ld.—(Ordinary)—£1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$148 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$48, sellers.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—$4 per share buyers.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—$1.50 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4.90 per share, sales and buyers.

The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1 75 per share, sales and buyers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—$70 per share, sales and buyers.

The Ielahi Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$4.50, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—78 per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$37 per share, sellers.

Wanchai Warehouse Co., Ld.—$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$8 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures $501.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$52, sales and sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$18 per share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$10, buyers.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$1 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$5 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$3½ per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$112 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$76 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$40 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—$4 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—$5, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$4, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—$2 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 2/0⅝
Bank Bills, on demand 2/0⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 2/0⅞
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1⅛
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1¼

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.58
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.64

ON INDIA:—
T. T. 186½
On Demand 187

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 73
Private, 30 days' sight 73¾
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) .. $9.47
Silver (per oz.) 28¾

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen.
Mr. J. G. Buckle.
Mr. J. A. E. Chaudet.
Miss Coe.
Captain Van Corbeck.
Mr. H. Crombie.
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Mrs. G. Holmes.
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Mr. Medhurst.
Major and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. J. L. Prosser.
Mr. Sandilands.
Mr. and Mrs. Sansom.
Mr. F. H. Slagbirk.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.
Mr. A. G. Stokes.
Mr. Taylor.
Rev. and Mrs. Vallings.
Capt. Geo. Vlaveanos.
Mrs. H. Wilson.

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. Aldean and 2 children.
Mr. Aldean.
Mr. C. S. Barff.
Rev. S. A. Baylee, M.A.
Mr. W. Blaynay.
Major & Mrs. Garnett-Botfield.
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Capt. and Mrs. Combe and child.
Captain R. Crawford.
Mr. W. B. Crocker.
Mr. Delbdanco.
Captain J. Dick.
Mr. S. Dinsdale.
Mr. J. Doggett.
Mr. R. H. Douglas.
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Mr. C. N. Edison.
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Mr. G. Fenwick.
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Mr. & Mrs. L. Garword.
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Mr. Frank Harmston.
Mr. C. H. S. Harris.
Mrs. Hodgins.
Mr. E. Iversen.
Mr. J. Kirkwood.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Mr. R. Love.
Lieut. F. S. L. Luscombe, R.N.
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Mr. A. Martin.
Mr. Hugh MacCallum.
Miss McArthur.
Miss McComb.
Mr. J. McWilliams.
Mr. A. M'Ewan.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. & Mrs. F. A. Morgan and child and nurse.
Captain J. Muller.
Rev. & Mrs. T. North.
Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. E. W. Penfold.
Mr. C. A. Pennington.
Mr. Portal.
Major & Mrs. Purchas.
Mr. S Reich.
Mr. W. Robinson.
Dr. R. C. Roby.
Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. N. Siebs.
Mr. D. Smidt.
Mrs. A. Smith.
Mr. F. Stewart.
Mr. John Stewart.
Mr. P. Sürhaus.
Mr. J. Tebsen.
Mr. W. Tarn.
Mr. H. A. S. Thompson.
Mr. W. Whiley.
Maj. & Mrs. Wrottesley.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Salazie*, with the outward French mail, left Saigon on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 29th.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 6th inst., left Yokohama on the 26th, and may be expected here on the 2nd December.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Yokohama and Nagasaki on the 6th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on the 12th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The N. G. J. steamer *Bisagno* left Bombay on the 8th instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Pakhuru* left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected here to-morrow.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*, from London and Bombay, left Singapore on the 22nd instant at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 1st December.

The D. D. R. steamer *Kriemhild*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and may be expected here on the 4th December.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left London for this port on the 28th ultimo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

FORFAIT, French cruiser, 739, Captain M. Delort, 27th Nov.,—Saigon 22nd November.

JUMNA, British troopship, 5,190, Captain D. Campbell, 27th Nov.,—Southampton 13th October.

STANFIELD, British bark, 650, Clark, 27th Nov., —Newchwang 15th Nov., Beans.—Wieler & Co.

SYDNEY, French steamer, 3,468, E. Delacroix, 27th Nov.,—Shanghai 24th Nov., Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. W. Storm, 27th November,—Pakhoi 24th Nov., and Hoihow 26th, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CHOYSANG, British steamer, 1,192, Anderson, 27th November,—Shanghai 23rd Nov., and Swatow 26th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 27th Nov.,—Port Wallah 21st Nov., Coals. —Siemssen & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,182, F. D. Goddard, 27th Nov.,—Foochow 23rd Nov., Amoy 25th, and Swatow 26th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CHINGTU, British steamer, 1,459, R. Innes, 27th Nov.,—Sydney, and Thursday Island 8th Nov., Coals and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

GLENFRUIN, British steamer, 1,892, S. Darke, 27th Nov.,—London 14th October, and Singapore 20th November, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TAICHIOW, British steamer, 862, H. Deans, 27th November,—Ang-hin 19th Nov., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

JACOB DIEDERICHSEN, German steamer, 623, A. C. Hundewadt, 27th Nov.,—Chefoo 21st Nov., Beans.—Carlowitz & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Menmuir, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Benlawers, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
Namyong, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Ask, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
Michael Jebsen, German str., for Nagasaki, &c.
Kwangtse, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Smit, Dutch steamer, for Hiogo.
Amoy, German steamer, for Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

November 26, *Tamarind*, Norwegian str., for Canton.
November 26, *Beautemps Beaupré*, French sloop, for Chefoo.
November 27, *Benvenue*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
November 27, *Angerton*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
November 27, *Lyderhorn*, British steamer, for Kutchinotzu.
November 27, *Hailoong*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
November 27, *Benlawers*, British steamer, for Nagasaki.
November 27, *Menmuir*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
November 27, *Stshan*, British steamer, for Swatow.
November 27, *Michael Jebsen*, German str., for Nagasaki and Wladivostock.
November 27, *Amoy*, German str., for Kobe.
November 27, *Sunghiang*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
November 27, *Store Nordiske*, Danish steamer, for a cruise.
November 27, *Namyong*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Taichiow*, from Ang-hin.—One lady and 2 children, and 55 Chinese.

Per *Sydney*, from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Mrs. Ara, Messrs. Bredite, Bonning, Darin Galvas, John Walter, C. Brown, N. A. Sieb, H. W. Kenneth, Jean Corral, B. Daggett, Christo Manolis, and 5 Chinese. From Yokohama.—Sisters Etienne, Marie Oller and Jettine, Messrs. Martin and G. L. Dimitrin. From Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerwood, Misses Murakami and Shiozaki. From Nagasaki.—Rev. Martinek.

Per *Haitan*, from Foochow, &c.—90 Chinese.

Per *Choysang*, from Shanghai, &c.—Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Peterson, and 49 Chinese.

Per *Chingtu*, from Sydney, &c.—Mr. Wm. Guy, and 89 Chinese.

Per *Glenfruin*, from London, &c., for Hongkong.—240 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mrs. McKenzie and 2 children, Mrs. Robb and 2 children, Mrs. Lamond and 4 children.

Per *Jacob Diederichsen*, from Chefoo.—3 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The French steamship *Sydney* reports that she left Shanghai on the 24th instant, and had fine weather and fresh north-east winds from port to port.

The British steamship *Glenfruin* reports that she left London on the 14th ultimo, and Singapore on the 20th instant, and had strong monsoon and high sea from the Paracels to port.

The British steamship *Chingtu*, from Sydney, reports that she left Thursday Island on the 8th instant, and had fine weather all the way. Encountered heavy north-easterly swell crossing the China Sea.

The British steamship *Choysang* reports that she left Shanghai on the 23rd instant, and Swatow on the 26th, and had moderate north-east to east-north-east winds with cloudy and fine weather.

The British steamship *Taichiow* reports that she left Ang-hin on the 19th instant, and had light variable winds and fine clear weather to Cape Padaran, when a strong monsoon and head sea, accompanied with frequent squalls, rain and mist, was encountered, the vessel shipping large quantities of water. The weather moderated as port was approached.

The British steamship *Haitan* reports that she left Foochow on the 23rd instant, Amoy on the 25th, and Swatow on the 26th. From Foochow to Amoy had fresh monsoon and high sea. From Amoy to Swatow had light north-easterly breeze and fine weather. From Swatow to Hongkong had light north-easterly winds and fine weather to Breaker Point; thence to port had light winds and overcast weather. In Foochow the steamships *Fooksang*, *Bombay*, and French gunboat *Lutin*. In Amoy the steamships *Formosa* and *Cheang Hock Kian*. In Swatow the steamships *Tamsui*, *Kaifong*, and *Soochow*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of India* to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Europe, &c., India *viâ* Tuticorin, and Mauritius.—Per *Sydney* to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Singapore and Penang.—Per *Propontis* to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 12.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ANGERS, British steamer, 2,077, G. W. Bannister, 23rd Nov.,—Moji 17th Nov., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

ANGERTON, British steamer, 1,823, H. Marris, 22nd Nov.,—Barry 5th October, Coals.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

ASK, Danish steamer, 591, N. C. Revsbeck, 24th November,—Haiphong 21st November, and Hoihow 22nd, Rice.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

AZAMOR, British steamer, 2,005, P. Gibson, R.N.R., 25th Nov.,—Singapore 17th Nov., General.—Tata & Co.

BOMBAY, British steamer, 2,047, R. J. Sleeman, 26th Nov.,—Shanghai 22nd Nov., and Foochow 24th, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,114, T. T. Andersen, 21st November,—Saigon 17th November, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 5,079, Wm. Ward, 23rd Nov.,—San Francisco 27th Oct., Yokohama 17th, and Nagasaki 20th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DONAR, German steamer, 1,015, B. Grundmann, 16th November,—Saigon 9th Nov., Rice.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 6th Nov.,—Vancouver 15th Oct., *via* Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and Shanghai 4th Nov., General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

FOKIEN, British steamer, 509, W. J. Davis, 25th Nov.,—Tamsui 22nd Nov., Amoy 23rd, and Swatow 24th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, J. Young, 25th Nov.,—Calcutta 7th Nov., Penang 14th, and Singapore 18th, Opium and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWANGLEE, British steamer, 1,505, Lincoln, 26th Nov.,—Canton 26th Nov., General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

OBE, British steamer, 1,951, J. H. Clark, 23rd Nov.,—Barry 10th October, Coals.—Order.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 22nd November,—Bangkok, and Ang-hin 13th Nov., Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.

PALLAS, British steamer, 2,100, A. Murray, 26th November,—put back, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Kaisha.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 25th November,—Bangkok 16th Nov., Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

PRAYA, 130, Captain MacIsaac.—Hongkong Government Tender.

PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,390, W. H. Farrand, 17th November,—Saigon 10th November, Rice.—Chinese.

SMIT, Dutch steamer, 810, E. Karst, 24th Nov., —Canton 24th Nov., General.—Carlowitz & Co.

TAILEE, German steamer, 826, T. Calender, 22nd November,—Palo Sembilang 13th Nov., Kerosene Oil.—Meyer & Co.

TAKSANG, British steamer, 977, W. H. Freeman, 26th Nov.,—Canton 18th Nov., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,109, Thos. Hards, 24th November,—Canton 24th November, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, A. W. R. Cobban, 21st Nov.,—Manila 20th Nov., General.—Shewan & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

AMY TURNER, American barque, 983, Warren, 2nd Oct.,—Honolulu 24th August, Kerosene Oil.—Order.

ATLANTIA, German bark, 613, W. Schneider, 25th Nov.,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 18th Sept., Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BARCORE, British ship, 2,041, Lee, 7th October, —Cardiff 12th June, Coals.—Order.

BYLOIA, German barque, 333, Mangeledorff, 23rd November,—Amoy 7th November, Ballast. —Wieler & Co.

CALEB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Beales, 5th June,—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.

LOTHAIR, Italian barque, 703, E. Catalanga, 3rd Nov.,—Callao 23rd August, Sugarwood.—D. Musso & Co.

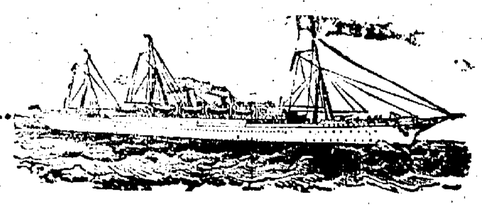
SETHANT, American barque, 613, R. G. Waterhouse, 14th Nov.,—Singapore 3rd Nov., Timber.—Captain.

VELOCITY, British barque, 497, R. Martin, 24th October,—Hoiphong 15th Sept., General.—Chinese.

WASHINGTON IRV, American ship, 1,624, D. C. [illegible] 27th Sept., Rice.—Order.

Mails

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.  1894.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 28th November.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 26th December.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 23rd January, '95.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *viâ* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *viâ* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1894. [3

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Thursday, 29th Nov., at Daylight.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Wednesday, 12th Dec., at Daylight.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Saturday, 29th Dec., at Daylight.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA on THURSDAY, the 29th Nov., at Daylight, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of $10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1894. [1

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND.
HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES &c., &c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894. [194

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 19th Dec. at Daylight.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 9th Jan., at Daylight.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) ..... Saturday, 26th Jan., at Daylight.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December, at Daylight. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1894. [8

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1894. [1014

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma	Tuesday	December 11th.
Sikh	Tuesday	January 1st.
Victoria	Tuesday	January 22nd.
Tacoma	Tuesday	February 26th.
Sikh	Tuesday	March 19th.
Victoria	Tuesday	April 9th.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA,"

Captain V. Perkes, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 11th December, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1894. [4

To be Let.

TO LET.

NO. 7, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
GODOWNS in WANCHAI at the back of McGREGOR'S BARRACKS.
No. 3, MOUNT GOUGH, FURNISHED, with Immediate Possession till middle of April, 1895.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1894. [22

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"BANGOUR," MOUNT KELLET—(FURNISHED).
"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.
No. 8, OLD BAILEY.
No. 9, CHANCERY LANE.
A HOUSE in WEST END TERRACE, BONHAM ROAD.
FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS.
FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAUNTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.
GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS,
No. 7A, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th November, 1894. [29

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
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Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894.

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No. 10, DAGUILAR STREET.
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Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1894. [1014

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